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John Green.

Sept. 1833

23 B

A DESCRIPTION OF READ'S PATENT SYRINGE, OR, Stomach Pump, AND LAVEMENT APPARATUS,

Price £3.

WITH

Directions for its employment in the following operations; viz.

EXTRACTING POISON FROM THE STOMACH
ADMINISTERING CLYSTERS
INTRODUCING TOBACCO FUMES INTO THE BOWELS
TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD & VENOUS INJECTION
DRAWING OFF THE URINE
INJECTING THE BLADDER
FEMALE INJECTION
ADMINISTRATION OF FOOD AND MEDICINE
DRAWING THE BREASTS

Injecting the Wounds inflicted by Rabid Animals, thereby preventing Hydrophobia,
&c. &c.

CONTAINING ALSO

TESTIMONIALS

OF ITS

SUPERIOR UTILITY,

And a Tabular View of Poisons and Antidotes, from Professional Authority.

BY JOHN READ,

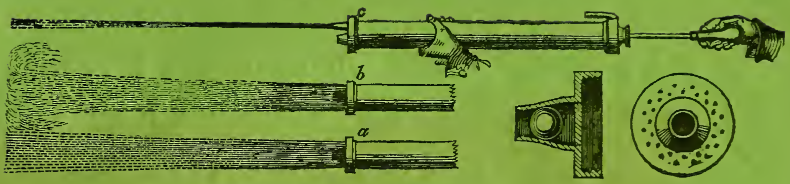
Instrument Maker to His Majesty,

The Army, and the Honorable East India Company's Forces; Inventor of the Veterinary Syringe for removing Intestinal Obstruction of Horses and Sporting Dogs; and for relieving hoven and choked Cattle, &c.

35, *REGENT CIRCUS, PICCADILLY, LONDON.*

"Probatum est."

LONDON:
Printed by W. Glendinning, 25, Hatton Garden



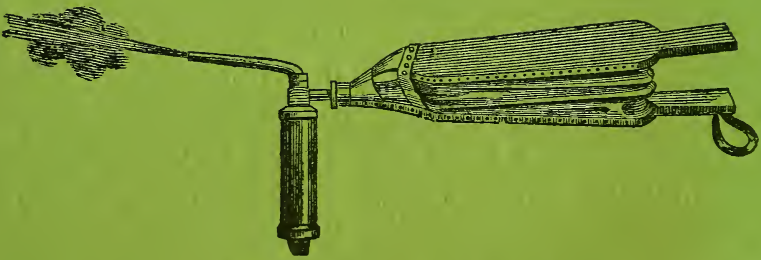
READ'S PATENT GARDEN SYRINGE.

The Cap *a* is to be screwed on, when the Syringe is used for washing away insects from Peach, Necta-rine, and Apricot Trees. Throw the shower between the tree and the wall, directing it against the *back* surface of the leaves, where the insects are placed, by which is prevented a succession of these injurious animalculæ. The Barrow Engine can only be brought to play upon the *front* of fruit trees, without re-moving, in the least, the insects eggs, that stick upon the under surface of the leaf. This Cap is also used for watering Pines.

The Cap *b*, throws the fluid in a light and gentle moisture, almost like a dew-fall, and is particularly eli-gible for sprinkling forcing Houses of all description, and Trees in bloom, and not only clears the latter of insects, but deposits the water in such a gentle manner upon the leaves, that, if it be applied at night, pre-serves the plant moist until the next morning, materially tends to its nourishment and health, and prevents the formation of animalculæ, which breed rapidly in the *dry* but perish by moisture. This Cap is used also for washing the leaves of trees, plants, and vegetables when frost-nipped in the cold nights that often prevail during the spring; it should of course be done before sun-rise.

The Cap *c* is used for extinguishing fire, and for washing all trees against walls, in lieu of the barrow En-gine, and in this way can be applied more efficaciously than the latter, as it may be brought into immediate contact with the plant, or applied in any direction that may be desirable, which the barrow Engine cannot on account of the impracticability of bringing it over the beds.—*Price* £1 16*s*

* * *



Read's Improved Horticultural Tobacco Fumigator.

Directions for Use.——Unscrew the bottom socket of the Canister, and allowing the perforated plunger within it to fall to the opposite extremity, put in the tobacco upon it; replace the socket, hold the apparatus in the position shewn by the Cut, with the aperture over a piece of lighted paper; expand the bellows, and the flame rushes in and ignites the Tobacco. Then, by continuing to use the bellows in the or-dinary way, the tobacco may be all consumed, whilst a copious volume of dense smoke issues from the pipe, and may be directed upon all plants and trees in forcing houses or against walls, beds of Roses, &c. &c. &c. with unerring success.—Immediately after using, immerse the canister in water, then unscrew the top and bottom, and wipe the valves and containing chambers quite clean.—*Price* £1 10*s*.

Manufactured and Sold by J. & R. READ, 35, Regent Circus, Piccadilly.

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THE

CLYSTER APPARATUS

Consists of the following:

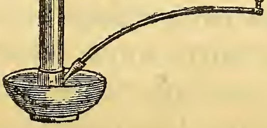
1st—The Syringe, or Pump, in brass.

2nd—The Flexible Tube, mounted with a screw at one end, to be affixed to the Syringe: and a brass socket, for attaching the rectum pipe, at the other.

3rd—The Metallic Rectum Pipe.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

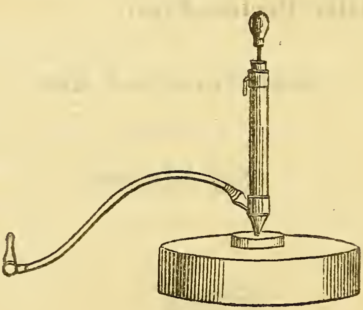
Self Injection.



Screw the flexible caoutchouc tube, to the side branch, near the bottom of the syringe; next insert the perpendicular screw of the brass socket, at the other end of the tube, into the white metal pipe; and the latter, being oiled and introduced gently into the bowel, the patient sits down upon it. Upon a chair opposite, must be placed a basin containing the liquid, into which, the lower end of this syringe is to be immersed, and the lavement thrown up by slowly working the handle.

N.B. See that the white metal cap is screwed *closely* to the *end* of the tube.

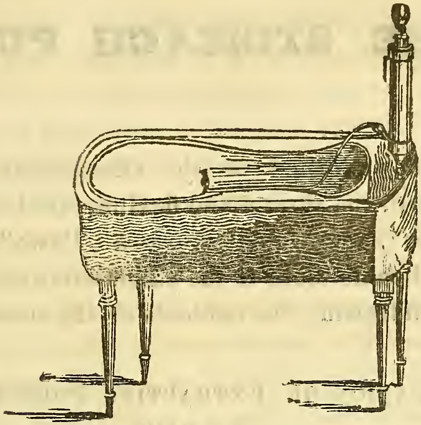
For those who prefer such a convenience, a Reservoir is made to contain the liquid, which is screwed to the syringe, and may be carried in the hand or the pocket to the water-closet, as here represented.



Administration by an Assistant.

First fix the tube to the syringe, as described at page 3; next remove the WHITE METAL cap from the *end* of the brass socket, and fix it upon the *perpendicular screw* of the same; and, lastly, insert the screw at *the end* of this socket into the bowel pipe. The patient should recline upon the right side, and the tube may be passed under the bed clothes, without any exposure of the person, the instrument being worked by an attendant, in the same manner as if used by the patient himself.

FEMALE INJECTING & BATHING BIDET.



The above is not only adapted for the general purposes of a bathing bidet, but being combined with the Injecting Syringe, possesses a greater efficacy, for females, than either of them separately. At the front of the vessel is a space (to hold about three pints) with a pipe, upon which the Syringe is to be screwed, From this basin, water or any other liquid that may be thought necessary, may be pumped, which, being discharged into the back part of the vessel, supplies a current of fresh liquid as long as the syringe is kept in action and the basin supplied. In the same manner, injections may be thrown into the bowels. Another great advantage of this combined apparatus, is, that the syringe being fixed, requires but *one* hand of the operator, whilst the other may be employed to direct and fix the injecting pipe; a circumstance superseding the necessity of any assistance, which, to females, is an important consideration.*

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* Vide, the remarks upon the necessity of *female* injections, in a work entitled, "Instructions for the removal and prevention of Costiveness, &c. &c." published by Sherwood & Co., Paternoster Row.

THE STOMACH PUMP.

With the addition of the Œsophagus tube and a mouth guard, the syringe and flexible tube before described, obtain the name of "*Stomach Pump*"—the syringe being applicable both to the administration of lavements and to withdrawing the contents of the stomach.

THE OPERATION OF EXTRACTING POISONS FROM THE STOMACH.

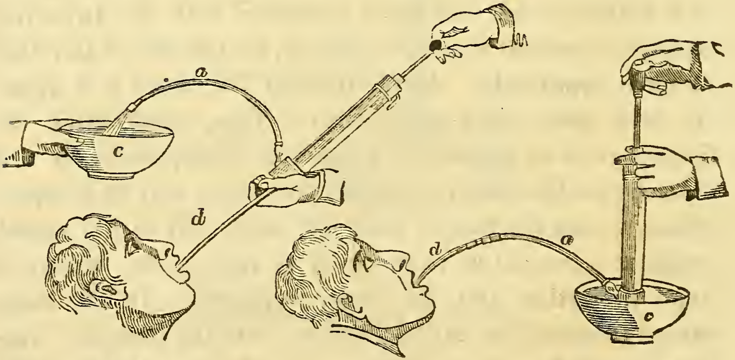


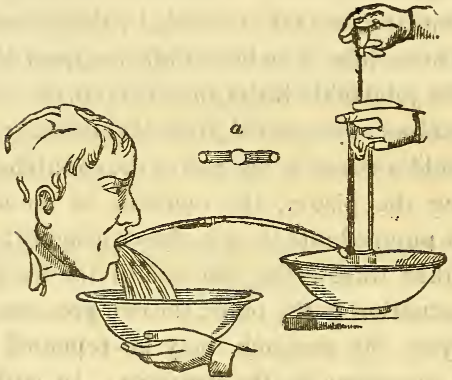
Fig. 2.

Fig.

Injecting the Stomach. The Œsophagus tube (coiled in the lid of the case) having been passed into the stomach, the caoutchouc tube (laying in the bottom of the box) is to be screwed to the side branch of the syringe, and the œsophagus tube (projecting several inches from the patient's mouth) inserted into the farther extremity of the caoutchouc tube—the angular screw near the end of the socket, being covered by the little white metal cap. The fluid to be injected having been put into a basin, the end of the syringe is to be immersed in it, and the piston being put into action, any quantity may be thrown into the stomach that may be desired—*vide fig.* 1.—*a.* the caoutchouc tube.—*d.* the œsophagus tube.—*c.* the basin.

Emptying the Stomach. A sufficient quantity of fluid having been injected into the stomach, by the preceding process, the caoutchouc tube is to be *withdrawn from the œsophagus tube,* and the joint of the latter, *inserted into the extremity of the syringe, without removing it from the stomach*; let an assistant now hold a vessel to the end of the caoutchouc tube, and by working the piston, the contents of the stomach may speedily be pumped into it, as is shewn in figure 2, of the drawing. By thus transferring the end of the œsophagus tube, from one situation to the other, the two processes of washing and emptying the stomach, may be repeated as often as is judged necessary by the operator. In withdrawing the contents of the stomach, the instrument may be held a little obliquely, which preserves the valves upon their proper bearings, and the lateral branch of the Syringe should be turned upwards, towards the patient's face.—*See fig.* 2.—*a.* the short tube—*d.* the œsophagus tube—*c.* the basin.

Washing out the Stomach by Regurgitation.



a.—Guard, to be introduced between the teeth, for protecting the œsophagus tube from injury.

This is by far the quickest, easiest, and most simple mode of operating that has hitherto been devised, requiring no shifting of the apparatus, or interruptions of the operation. It consists simply in filling the stomach, (according to the method of fig. 1, in page 6) until surcharged, or until it begins to re-act upon its contents, when the fluid regurgitates by the mouth. The pumping being now continued, the contents of the stomach are washed up, and forced, by the power of the pump, through the œsophagus (by *the side* of the tube,) into a vessel held under the chin to receive it. The operation may be continued as long as the

Surgeon thinks proper, or until the fluid returns unchanged, which indicates the thoroughly cleansed state of the stomach. The operator may occasionally suspend the action for an instant, if necessary, to allow the patient to inspire. By this means the fluid may be injected in the quantity of three quarts a minute.

As an Apparatus for conveying nourishment into the stomach of Persons afflicted with stricture of the œsophagus, the patent syringe is found to possess obvious advantages; and for throwing stimulating liquids into the stomach of persons under suspended animation from drowning.

MEANS OF COUNTERACTING POISONS BY THE USE OF THE STOMACH PUMP.

(From Scott's treatise on Lavements.)

	Poisons.	Antidotes.
	Acids, (Mineral.)	Chalk—Magnesia (calcined)—Soap: each mixed with Milk. *Alkalies must not be used.*
	Alkalies.	Vinegar—Oil—The *former*, if Ammonia has been taken.
Metallic Salts.	Arsenic	Inject two or three pints of warm water into the stomach. and immediately withdraw it Repeat the operation at short intervals. *No antidote can be relied on!*
	Oxymuriate of Quicksilver.	White of Egg beaten up with water; 12 or 15 to a quart—or wheat flour, if eggs cannot be readily procured. Repeat the operation several times.
	Verdigris.	Wash the stomach repeatedly with sugared Water.
		Other metallic preparations may be treated, by injecting a solution of 10 or 15 grains of *Sulphuret of Potash*, at intervals, each dose being withdrawn before another is introduced. White of Egg and flour may be also used, as recommended for oxymuriate of Quicksilver. The *Ferrocyanate of Potash* decomposes the soluble salts of Copper—Silver—Mercury—Lead—Tin—Antimony. *Sulphate of Soda* decomposes Sugar of Lead. *Common table salt* decomposes Nitrate of Silver.
		Alkalies must *not* be used to counteract *metallic* poisons.
	Nitre.	Inject Milk or thin Gruel very copiously.
	Nux Vomica.	Chloride of Lime, or Tincture of Iodine, diluted with milk or water. Query—Will these substances decompose nux vomica in its simple state?
	Opium, or Laudanum.	As no remedy can be administered to *decompose* Opium, it must be *discharged* from the stomach by repeatedly washing it out with warm water.
	Oxalic Acid.	Chalk or Magnesia (bi-carbonate) mixed with water or milk. Ceiling or plaster of a room, if neither of the former are immediately at hand.
	Prussic Acid.	Solution of Chloride of Lime. Ammonia is not safe as a *chemical* re-agent, being useful only as a stimulant.
		All *vegetable* poisons to be washed out of the stomach, by copious injections of water or milk.

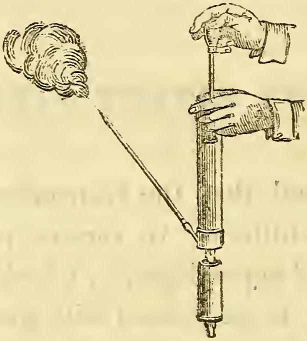
APPENDAGES

TO

READ'S PATENT SYRINGE.

It being found that the Instrument is applicable, with certain additions, to various purposes, I have prepared several appendages, by which many important operations may be performed with great certainty and effect. These detached parts, which are *Seven* in number, may be had with either of the foregoing cases, or any of them can be afterwards added at the desire of the possessor. I shall now proceed to state what these articles are, and describe the operations performed by affixing the syringe to them.

TOBACCO FUMIGATION.



For the purpose of introducing the smoke of Tobacco into the intestines, I have fitted a Canister to the syringe, by which the operation is performed with more certainty and ease than with the old medical apparatus. It is used in the following manner:

Unscrew the cap of the canister, and take out the perforated plunger; put in the tobacco (half an ounce or an ounce) and replace the plunger lightly upon it; then put on the cap and insert it into the end of the syringe; hold a lighted candle close under the bottom of the canister, and a stroke or two of the piston of the syringe will light the tobacco. The caoutchouc tube being now fixed to the side branch, and the pipe introduced into the rectum, the tobacco smoke is forced into the intestines.

VENOUS INJECTION.

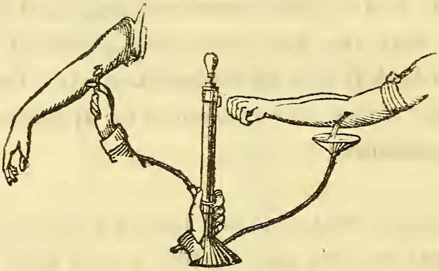
The experiments of various experienced Physiologists had long since demonstrated the practicability of transmitting blood from one living body to another; but it is, at length, to Dr. BLUNDELL's application of it to the human body, and to his unwearied zeal and physiological knowledge, that the profession are indebted for positive data upon which it can be undertaken with the best hopes of saving life under circumstances of appalling, but alas! frequent occurrence.

The *successful* treatment of CHOLERA by the use of saline venous injections, has also opened a new field for surgical practice, and created a necessity for a proper apparatus, by which to perform the operation with safety and efficiency.

The value of TRANSFUSION having been demonstrated by many successful cases, there seemed to be wanting but one requisite for circulating the benefit of this invaluable discovery, through the remotest regions of professional practice. The extreme caution inculcated by Dr. BLUNDELL, shewing the danger of admitting air into the blood-vessels, sufficiently attests the necessity for an instrument by which the operation may be conducted without incurring this risque. This has been supplied by an appendage which I have added to my syringe, and of which Dr. BLUNDELL has been pleased to express his approbation. It consists of a double apparatus, (either of which may be had separately) the one, for receiving the fluid into a tubulated funnel; the other, for transmitting blood from the vein of one person into that of another, *without atmospheric communication.*

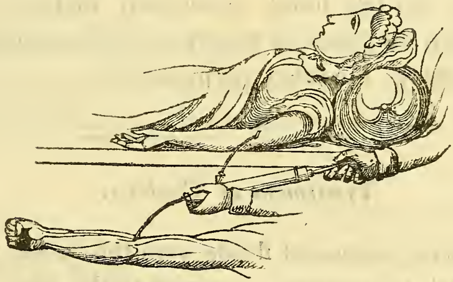
In neither case is it necessary to lay bare the vein, as has been usually done, the venous pipe being constructed to pass freely into the opening made by the Lancet. The Council of the College of Surgeons have examined and approved the Apparatus.

Directions for Performing TRANSFUSION *of blood with the double Apparatus.*



The metallic stem to be first screwed into the stand, the funnel next upon the stem, and thirdly, the perpendicular arm of the latter to be inserted firmly into the extremity of the Syringe by a rotatory twist. The flexible tube to be then screwed to the lateral branch of the Syringe, and the silver pipe inserted into the socket at the other extremity. The apparatus being thus adjusted, the surgeon should pump a few ounces of water through it, keeping the point of the pipe immersed in the fluid, when, if he observes any bubbles of air rise, he must fix the different parts closer, until no air is admitted. The whole should now be plunged into a basin of warm water for a minute or two, and being placed betwixt the person who supplies the blood and the patient, a ligature is put around the arm and the blood drawn by a *free* incision into the funnel. An opening being made into a vein of the patient's arm, (the limb kept steady and unmoved, to preserve the relative position of the internal and external openings, as well as to prevent the cellular tissue from slipping over the orifice in the vein,) the operator gives three or four *short* strokes of the piston, which expels the small quantity of air contained in the tube, without occasioning the expenditure of more than a few drachms of blood. The pipe is to be immediately introduced into the vein, and the shield pressed against the surface of the arm, by the fingers of an assistant, whilst the operator proceeds to throw in the blood by jets. Dr. BLUNDELL recommends the piston to be drawn up only one-fourth its length, which will be found to throw in about a drachm of blood at a stroke*. The surface of the blood in the funnel must not be allowed to sink below a line drawn in the lower part of its interior, least air should be admitted with the fluid.

To convey blood from one person to another without atmospheric communication.



The tube with the cylindrical socket, being armed with a silver pipe, is to be inserted into the extremity of the Syringe, and the pipe passed into a vein (in the direction of the fingers) of the right arm of the person who is to furnish it, and whose arm is to be tied up as in the former case. A few strokes of the piston, (as before directed) throws out a small quantity of blood and expels the air from the tubes, when the pipe of the tube screwed to the side branch of the syringe is to be passed into a vein, (in the direction of the heart) of the left arm of the patient and the quantity of blood injected may be measured by counting the strokes of the piston, reckoning one drachm at each jet. In this operation, the plunger of the syringe should be tightened by winding a little more tow round it, by which the admission of air is effectually prevented; *the piston must be drawn up slowly*, so as to allow time for the blood to pass through the aperture of the venous pipe, and supply the vacuum formed in the syringe. The patient should recline upon the back, with the left arm near the edge of the bed; the person losing the blood should sit on a *very low* seat close to the bed side, and with his back to the operator, who stands with the pump in his left hand, sufficiently distant from both parties to keep the tubes as nearly straight as possible; one nearly horizontal, the other perpendicular.

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* This remark refers to the latest Improvement of the syringe, which has been, by the advice of scientific professional Gentlemen, reduced considerably in size, containing only half an ounce of fluid, being decidedly the best for *all* purposes.

Treatment of Cholera.

For injecting chemical fluids into the veins, the use of *one* tube only, is required, screwed to the side branch of the syringe—the fluid being pumped either from a basin (in a similar manner to enema injection), or from a japanned reservior, which I have constructed for this purpose. This reservoir is so contrived, that the liquid may be kept at any temperature, which is marked by a thermometer, and the *quantity* of the fluid is registered by a graduated scale.

I beg, respectfully, to inform those Gentleman who are already in possession of the "Patent Syringe," that by forwarding the Instrument to me, they may have either or both of the above parts (as they think fit) adapted to it, or by merely sending the short flexible tube, the venous pipe may be fitted to it, which answers the purpose sufficiently.

The following Report has just been received from Dr. Mackie, a British Physician, engaged by the French Government to superintend the cholera stations.

"*Paris*, 16*th Oct*. 1832,

"I have had a communication from the Council Board of Health in London, respecting the use of your stomach pump in cases of cholera, and my reply will, I trust, contribute to establish its reputation as a preliminary step in the treatment of that disease. I am now enabled to say, that the cases, which have passed under my care, have been sufficiently numerous to put its efficacy to the test, and its application *has not failed of success in a single instance!*

Dr. Marc, the King's Physician, requests me to procure for him, one of your Syringes, as those which are made here are very defective; please to forward it immediately.

Patrick Mackie, M. D."

Mr. John Read,
35, Regent Circus, London.

J. Read respectfully begs to add that having brought his patent spherical valves to the nicest state of perfection, his apparatus for *Transfusion* and *Saline Injection,* is free from all the objections and difficulties hitherto connected with the operation.

Directions for Venous Injection.

Screw the flexible tube, mounted with *short* metallic sockets, to the side branch of the Syringe, and insert the silver venous pipe into the other end of the tube. The extremity of the Syringe is next to be screwed upon the pipe which passes through the lid of the Reservoir.* The Syringe is now to be worked, and several charges of fluid forced through it to expel the air from every part of the apparatus, which is known to be done when no bubbles issue from the point of the silver pipe when immersed in water. Lastly, an opening having been made into a vein, with a Lancet, the silver pipe is to be introduced into it, in the direction of the heart, *without withdrawing the Syringe from the liquid,* and the shield being gently pressed upon the surface, by the thumb of an assistant, to prevent the regurgitation of the fluid, the injection is thrown into the vein by working the piston in the usual manner.

N. B. If the piston slides too freely, please to wind a bit of thread or tow round the plunger, as it is imperatively necessary to prevent the admission of air.

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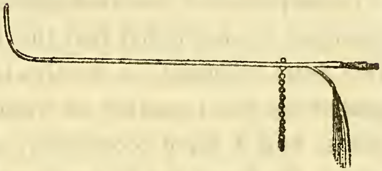
* Where there is no Reservoir, the point of the Syringe may be plunged into a basin containing the liquid.

INJECTING THE BLADDER.



The expediency of this operation is becoming every day more and more apparent; and, I have, therefore, manufactured a double barrelled catheter, (as represented in the annexed figure) by which fluids may be injected into the bladder, and discharged in a continued current. This instrument is highly approved by many of the first surgeons in this metropolis.

To perform the operation; the fluid to be injected is put into a basin, and the syringe inserted into it. The caoutchouc tube is next fixed to the side branch of the syringe. The catheter is now to be passed into the bladder, and the metallic ferrule, at its extremity, inserted into the brass socket at the end of the caoutchouc tube. The piston being put into action, the liquid is pumped into the bladder, and discharged by the barrel of the catheter. By closing the inferior aperture, the liquid may be accumulated so as to produce distention of the bladder, if the operator see occasion to do so.

N. B. Retention of urine from spasmodic stricture, is treated by *Professor Cittadini, of Arezzo*, by passing the catheter up to the strictured part, and injecting warm water, by which the spasm is relaxed and the urine instantly flows.

DRAWING OFF THE URINE.

In cases of retention of Urine, it frequently happens that in consequence of hæmorrhage and other causes, the Catheter becomes so obstructed that the bladder cannot be emptied. Dr. *Jules Cloquet,* a celebrated surgeon of Paris, suggested the practicability of employing my syringe in these cases, and I have accordingly adapted catheters to it, by which the operation is performed with certainty under any circumstances. The Catheter having been passed into the bladder, the metallic socket at its extremity is to be inserted into the end of the syringe, and the Caoutchouc tube having been screwed to the side branch, the contents of the bladder is discharged through the latter into a vessel held to receive it.

INJECTING THE VAGINA.

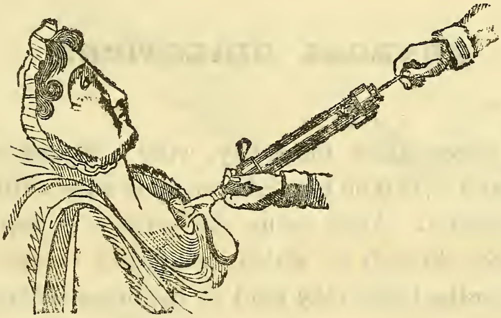
Screw the socket of the *short* flexible tube (contained in the case) upon the side branch of the syringe—and into the opposite end of the tube, insert the brass extremity of the large leathern pipe. Then put the pipe through as many of the rings as may be required to regulate the distance which it is intended to be passed; and next slide the flat shield over the point of the pipe. Lastly, insert the long brass foot into the bottom of the syringe, and plunge it into the liquid.

ADMINISTRATION OF FOOD & MEDICINE

In Cases of Mania, Lock Jaw, &c.

This is accomplished with a hollow curved pipe which is passed through the space between the last molar teeth (of the upper and lower jaw) and the coronoid process of the inferior maxilla, the other extremity being inserted into the brass socket at the end of the caoutchouc tube which is screwed to the side branch of the syringe. Medicine and fluid food may by this means be injected into the œsophagus of the patient, without inconvenience or injury.

DRAWING THE BREASTS.



Where the breast is hard, swollen and painful, from inflammation, or the nipple sore from excoriation, the application of this instrument is attended with more ease to the patient than any other means, and she may without difficulty use it herself, by which she can regulate its action agreeably to her own sensations. The flat surface of the glass should be smeared with oil before it is put on, and the bulb preserved in a dependant position to receive the fluid. During the operation the small aperture in the brass socket must be closely covered with the finger, which being removed, admits air into the glass and causes it to be detached from the breast whenever it may be desired.

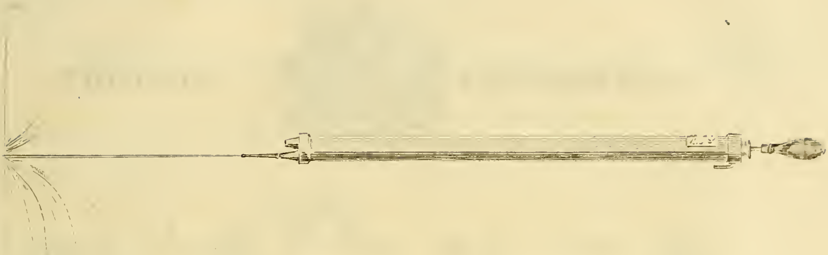
I have also manufactured a small brass pump for drawing the breasts and for cupping, on an improved principle.

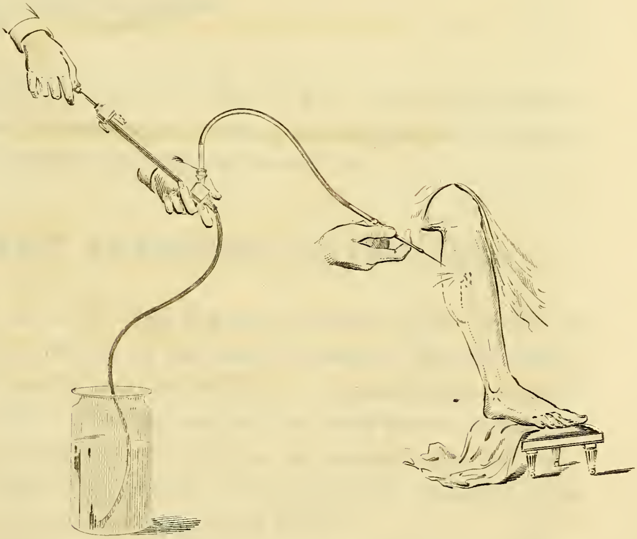
At the suggestion of Dr. Sully, I have lately fitted up an Apparatus for injecting the wounds inflicted by rabid animals, as represented in the engraving. For an explanation, see Dr. Sully's pamphlet on the Treatment of Hydrophobia.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

If the piston slides too easily, wind a thread of cotton or tow round it, if it be too tight smear it with a little sweet oil or pomatum. After using the syringe, pump a little warm water through it, which sufficiently cleans it. In screwing on the tubes take hold of the brass sockets.

HYDROPHOBIC INJECTION.





Pipe for Injecting the Ear.

Veterinary Improvements, &c.

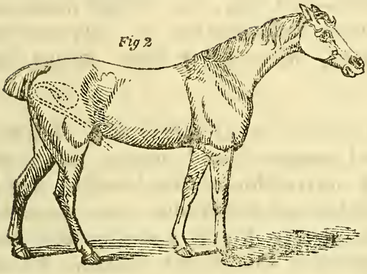


Fig 2

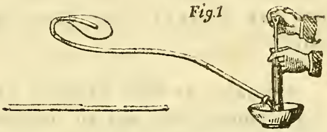


Fig.1

Read's Patent Veterinary Syringe is now one of the most important Articles required in the treatment and management of Horses, especially in reference to its connection with his

NEWLY INVENTED CATHETER.

which admits of being freely and easily passed into the bladder of Horses, *without cutting*, or any other operation! By this means, fluids may be injected into the bladder, or withdrawn from it, with the greatest facility. The Catheter has been tried by several eminent Veterinary practitioners, who consider the invention, as *the completion of an object long desired*, and of important consequences in the treatment of Urinary Diseases of Horses.

The above cut represents the Apparatus in operation—Fig. 1. The Catheter passed into the bladder, is transmitting a current of fluid, pumped from a Vessel by the Syringe, which is to be attached to the Catheter--Fig. 2. Shews the Catheter introduced into the bladder in its natural situation—The third, represents the Catheter enclosed in a straight case, like a common walking-cane.

VETERINARY

CLYSTER APPARATUS.

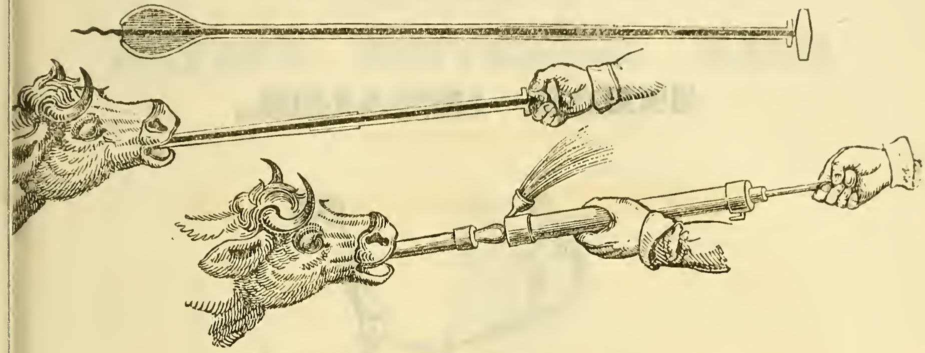
The Syringe is furnished, also, with a tube and pipe, by which *Clysters* may be administered to *Horses*, *Dogs*, *or other Cattle*, in any quantity and in any position—and thus, the life of numerous valuable Animals, labouring under inflammation or OBSTRUCTION OF THE BOWELS, has been saved, when every other means had failed.

Animals, as well as man, are liable to accidents and disorders that demand the aid of medical surgery; and among these, the occurrence of constipation and obstruction of the bowels, and of the fatal effects of excessive abdominal distention, from an undue quantity of improper food, frequently brings a most useful and highly-valued animal into a situation of the utmost danger. Examples of the former are constantly experienced with horses and dogs. The former possess a tendency to costiveness, from the dry nature of the food with which they are supplied, under the general routine practice of feeding; and are rendered still more susceptible of this state, and consequently of obstruction and even inflammation, by protracted and heavy labour, and by neglect or improper management after severe exercise. It is also a well-ascertained fact, that the sports of the field induce a costive state of the bowels of dogs, that often reduces the animal's condition and health, and not unfrequently destroys his life. The attention of sportsmen and gentlemen cannot, therefore, be too seriously drawn to this subject.

Directions for using the Clyster Apparatus.

The tube being screwed to the side branch of the syringe, and the pipe introduced into the bowels, the extremity of the syringe is held in the fluid to be injected, (which is put into a pail, or other convenient vessel) and the piston being put into action the clyster passes freely into the intestines. The facility afforded by this instrument of throwing fluids into the bowels of animals was demonstrated by an experiment performed at Carlton Mews, before Mr. Goodwin, his Majesty's Veterinary Surgeon, in which I injected a clyster of three gallons in two minutes.

RELIEVING HOVEN CATTLE.



Bullocks, Sheep, &c. are frequently destroyed by over-gorging themselves with Seed—Meal—Clover or other green succulent food, and by being choked with Turnips, Potatoes, &c.

The frequency of this occurrence from potatoes, turnips, flax-seed, ground meal, green clover, or any moist or succulent food, is unfortunately well known to the agriculturist and every person practically engaged in the breed and management of stock: and it has been often experienced, that the means generally resorted to, in those cases, are, but too frequently, ineffective. The failure may be accounted for by observing how inadequate either the puncture in the loin, or the introduction tube is to the evacuation of the offending matter; if this were merely gas, either of the above means would probably liberate it: but it should be known that the stomach is filled by a fermenting mixture of solids, fluids, and gas, that cannot be discharged in the manner of gas simply. The Patent Syringe before described, is found to be as exactly applicable, and I have prepared tubes to be fixed to it, either for sheep or bullocks.

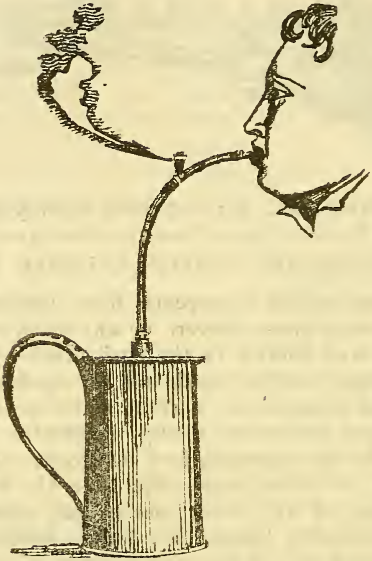
For extracting Turnips, Potatoes, or pieces of other solid food with which an animal may be choking, I have invented a

HOLLOW PROBANG,

with an armed stilet, which, being passed into the throat of an Animal that is choking by a piece of solid food, too large to pass, perforates the substance, and allows of its being easily withdrawn.

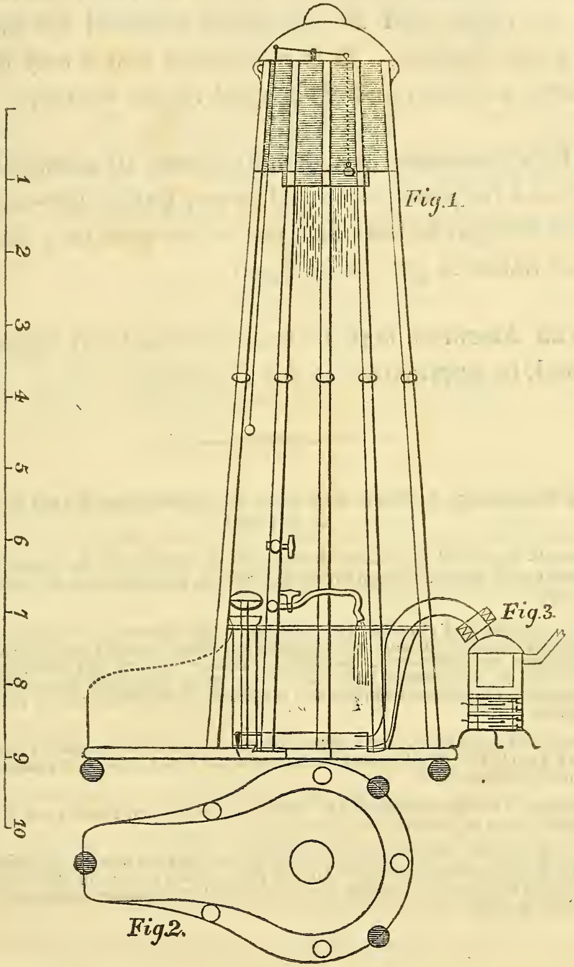
The *upper* figure, in the cut, represents a section of the stilet probang—The *middle*, shews the operation of the same in extracting *solid* substances—and the *lower* figure, represents the application of the Syringe and Tube for emptying the stomach of *pulpy* food. The instrument has already saved many beasts that must otherwise have perished. The tube must be smeared with soap or grease before it is put down the throat.

STEAM INHALER.



The Machines usually sold for this purpose are so constructed that in using them, the air from the lungs is breathed *back into the vessel*, and, notwithstanding an outlet is provided for it, its escape is necessarily so imperfect that the stream is constantly impregnated with impure air, and the patient continues to respire the same breath over and over again. The serious objection to this, lead to the application of READ'S Patent Spherical Valves to the apparatus, by which the breath is prevented from returning into the vessel and discharged readily at the side of the tube, preserving an uninterrupted current of pure vapour to the lungs.

READ'S
PATENT UNIVERSAL BATH
AND PORTABLE FIRE ENGINE.



This contrivance combines every kind of Bath that is now in use, viz. the Shower, Vapour, Douche, and warm or cold water Bath, for domestic use, it possesses advantages never before obtained, as it affords the most perfect facility for taking every kind of Bath, or of using them in combination with each other. One of its chief recommendations, also, is the convenience which it offers to families and individuals, of having in their own houses a small, compact, portable apparatus, which may be removed from room to room, and at all times prepared for use with facility and dispatch. It is so adapted that it may be taken to pieces and conveniently packed for the country.

N. B. The above may contain from 40 to 60 gallons of water, and its power is equal to any parish fire-engine; it may be brought to bear on a fire in five minutes; the valves are not liable to get out of repair.

The Machine may be examined and any explanation procured, by application at the Patentee's.

The following Articles are also Manufactured and Sold by J. READ.

A Double-Barrelled Hydraulic Pump, for Horticultural purposes, the use of Ships, and every other intention for raising Water with the least degree of friction and labour.

Garden Syringe, and Portable Fire Engine. This Instrument is fitted with caps for throwing water in various streams and density from a strong powerful current down to a fine extended shower, as gentle as dew. In the former manner it is used as a hand Engine and has been successful in extinguishing fires where the premises must have been destroyed before proper assistance could have been procured: it also entirely supercedes the use of the common barrow garden Engine.

Horticultural Fumigator. For applying Tobacco Smoke to plants, forcing houses, &c. is made upon READ's Patent Spherical Valve principle and is not liable to the choaking and imperfections of the old Bellows.

Fire Escape. A simple contrivance by which any person, even Females and Children may escape from a house on fire, with ease and safety.

Hearing Trumpets. With flexible tube on an improved and new plan; very powerful in effect.

J. READ is sole agent in London for ADAMS' Truss, which is made on an entirely new principle, by which the degree of pressure may be encreased or diminished at pleasure, combining comfort with security.

GLENDINNING, PRINTER, 25, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

Testimonials

OF

The Superiority

of

Read's Patent Stomach Pump.

Addreſs,

To the Profeſsion and the Public.

The extensive circulation of "Read's Patent Stomach Pump", and "Enema Apparatus," which has caused its merits to be experienced and acknowledged by the Profeſsion, both at home and abroad, and by individuals of every rank in society, might perhaps be considered a sufficient evidence of its utility and superiority: — The Patentee was willing to rest his just expectation of support and patronage, — upon the character which the Instrument has been found to deserve, and upon the general approbation bestowed upon it by the most eminent Physicians and Surgeons, both in this Country and on the Continent, and by the Medical Preſs in various parts of the World. —

Individual

Individual envy and detraction has however lately sought to rob him of the flattering reward of public favor, by attempts to depreciate his apparatus through the influence of objections and criticisms framed for the sole purpose of supporting a rival Instrument, without the slightest regard to scientific truth, mechanical knowledge, or practical evidence. — This has led him to seek in the highest ranks of the Profeſsion, for such Testimonials as will at once nullify the incorrect and absurd documents of his adversary, by an authority from which, the character of the distinguished Individuals whose Signatures are subjoined, admits of no appeal.

Jany. 1st 1830.

"My opinion of "Read's Stomach Pump" is that it is simple, easily adapted to its purpose, and one of the most useful of modern discoveries. —

Astley Cooper."

From my knowledge of Mr. Read's Stomach Pump," I testify, that it is the most simple and ingenious of the claſs, I have yet examined and used.

Jany. 15th 1830 Titus Berry."

"I am of opinion that Mr Read's Patent Syringe, is in every respect well calculated to answer the different purposes for which it is intended, and to several of which I have seen it applied; and I am of opinion further, that its simplicity of construction is admirably fitted to obviate derangement & to adapt it for general use

16 Lincolns Inn Fields
Jany 15th 1830. } J. Henry Green."

"I entirly subscribe to the above statement of my Friend and Colleague

Bruton Street
Jany 16th 1830. Benjamin Travers.

New Street, Jany 18th 1830

"Mr Bransby Cooper is of opinion that Mr Jno Read's Stomach Pump, "is both from its simplicity & its efficiency in the performance of the several purposes to which it may be applied, highly worthy of the attention & patronage of the heads of the Medical departments of the Army, Navy & East India Company.""

"Having frequently had occasion to use the Stomach Pump of Mr Read's invention, I can state with great confidence that it has in every instance, been extremely efficient in removing, instantly, the contents of the Stomach;— its operation is so easy & simple, that even in the hands of an inexperienced person, it may be readily and effectively used

Borough High Street
January 18th 1830 } T. Callaway."

St Bartholomew's Hospital

Mr. John Read's "Stomach Pump" has been in use at the above Hospital, from 1824, to the present time;—during which period, the least average will enable me to state that it has never been employed leſs than twenty times in the year. I am therefore enabled to state, from personal experience, and a comparison with other instruments for the same purpose that it is in my opinion, the best of the kind, inasmuch, as the one now in use at this Hospital, is as perfect as when delivered, though nothing has been done for it in the way of repair.—

Jany. 20th 1830. C. W. Wheeler

Apothecary to St Bartholomew's Hospital.

This is to certify, that I have frequently had occasion to use Mr. Read's Stomach and Enema Syringe, and have found it to answer its purpose exceedingly well,—I consider it to be well adapted to the several different purposes for which it is intended.—

St Helen's Place,
Jany. 21st 1830.

C Aston Key
Surgeon to Guy's Hospl.

I have ascertained that an objection which has been urged against Mr. Read "Stomach Pump", on a presumption that it can only be used when held in one position is entirely without foundation, and I am equally satisfied, that the valves cannot possibly become choked by any substance which is admiſsible into the Œsophagus tube. The whole apparatus is in my opinion, well suited for the operations for which it is intended.

6 Langham Place
Jany. 28th 1830

Anthony Carlisle.

"The Westminster Hospital has for the last two years been in poſsession of Mr Read's Injecting Syringe or Stomach Pump", - during that time eleven different applications of it have been made to the Stomach, & six to the Rectum. In all the cases of its use as a Stomach Pump, it was succeſsful, except one, where a great quantity of arsenious acide was attached to the villous coat. - Its applications for the injection of Enemata, were invariably fortunate; and particularly in two instances of constipation, it succeeded after every other means had failed.

I have also seen Mr Read's "Stomach Pump" used with effect in a case of obstinate Constipation, whilst I was attached to the Civil Hospital, at Gibralter, in 1826.

Westminster Hospital
Jany 28th 1830.

D. Edwards.
Surgeon."

General Infirmary, Northampton
Decr 4th 1824.

Sir

I am desired by the Committee of Governors of this Infirmary, to convey to you their approbation of your Instrument for extracting poisons from the Stomach &c. &c. &c &c

I am,
Sir,
with much respect,
Your obedient Servant,
Charles Witt
House Surgeon

Approved
C Bouverie,
Chairman of the Committee."

To -
Mr Read.

"No Practitioner can poſsibly have his Surgery complete, without this invaluable case of Instruments, nor can any one be warranted in not poſseſsing such an apparatus, who presumes to practice his profeſsion upon principles of rectitude or humanity."

Dr. Sully on Hydrophobia, Appendix page 3.

Certificate of the Three leading Firms of the Surgical Buſineſs in London.

London, Jan.y 28th 1830

"We the Undersigned, Surgical Instrument Makers of London, being required to state our opinion respecting the comparative merit and value of the Stomach Pumps, respectively manufactured by Read and Weiſs, hereby declare, that Mr. Read's Instrument is greatly superior to Mr. Weiſs's in simplicity and in the facility and unembarassing manner with which it is used. We also further attest that this opinion is entertained by the Profeſsional Gentlemen & Medical Officers, in our respective and separate connexions, who have been furnished by us with "Read's Stomach Pump";- and as we believe prevails universally amongst persons of mechanical attainments.- We are also further of opinion, that Weiſs's Syringe is an evasion of, rather than an improvment on Read's Patent

Wm. Hasledine Pepys" 22 Poultry.
John Evans 10 Old Change.
D & S Stodart 401 Strand

We the undersigned Profeſsional Men strongly recommend the use of the Patent Injecting Machine, invented by Mr John Read, as being the most efficient Instrument for the purpose of removing obstructions in the Bowels, - and declare that we have had by experience, proofs of the most decided advantage it has over every other Instrument within our knowledge, invented for the same purpose

Physicans.

Hy Wm Carter, M.D. F.R.S. Edin. Canterbury
Thos Mayo, M.D. Tunbridge Wells
Robt Montague Wilmot, M.D. Hastings
Robt Chisholme, M.D. Physician to the Kent & Canterbury Hospital
W. A. Davies, M.D. East India Military Depôt, Chatham
Wm Chandler M.D. Surgeon to the Kent & Canterbury Hospital
Wm Hart, M.D. Cavalry Depôt, Maidstone
Hy Sully. M.D. Surgeon to the Public Infirmary, Wiveliscombe
– Smith. M.D. Maidstone
J. P. Dale, M.D. Liverpool
– Hamilton, M.D. Finsbury Sqre
Thomas Mackenzie. M.D. Newcastle under Lyme
Saml Moore, M.D. New York
Robt Watts, M.D. Cranbrook

Surgeons

W. H. Renwick, Canterbury
Richard Hodges, Maidstone
Thos Day .... do.
Wm Duke, ... Hastings
Thos B. Satterley, ... do.
George Taylor, ... do.
Jas Dutton, ... do
Robt Ranking, ... do
Chas Stepr Crouch, ... do
Robt Watts, ... Battle
Jas Watts .... do.
Stepr Monkton, ... Brenokley
Jonathan Monkton, ... do.
Saml Newington, Goudhurst
Charles Newington, Ticehurst
Edward Morris, Tunbridge
Richd Thompson Rochester.
Avery Roberts, Lewes
Henry Verral, ... do
John Vine, East Peckham.
John Bishop Estlin, Bristol
Abraham Jubb, Halifax.

"I hereby certify, that I have employed Mr. Read's Enema & Stomach Syringe, and have always found it answer the purposes for which it was intended, without being liable to get out of order;- a fault to which many other Syringes are liable.—

George Street
March 8th 1830

Henry Earle."

Edinburgh, March 6th 1830.

"In Edinburgh and other parts of Scotland "Read's Stomach Pump" is chiefly in demand, and is the only one (as far as my connexion and experience in trade warrant me to speak) that gives satisfaction to the Purchaser.— I have repeatedly offerred his Rival's Stomach Pump at a reduced price, as I am reluctant to nail it to the Counter like a bad shilling;- but instead of being able to get rid of it, I find that others of the same person's are frequently brought to be exchanged for Reads.

Archd Young Junr.
Surgical Instrument Maker & Cutler
58, South Bridge Street.

Edinburgh, March 20th 1830.

During the last year, I have applied "Read's Patent Stomach Pump" in more than three hundred cases.- It gives me great pleasure to add, that this useful & simple Instrument, (furnished by Mr. Young, Cutler, opposite the College),- has exceeded my most sanguine expectations; & without requiring the least repair, remains as perfect as at first.

Alexr Black
Surgeon to the Police Establishment

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